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## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

MR. SEWARD. The friends of Mr. Seward who are best authorized to speak in his behalf rebuke, in the most emphatic terms, the suggestion that he will give a cold or halting support to Mr. Liacoln, or encourage any lukewarmness in others. If Democrats rest their hopes on any such expectation, they will be surely disappointed. MR. BENJAMIN'S SPEECH.

So great was the impression made by Mr. Beniamin's speech in the Senate, that 150,000 copies were subscribed for immediately in that Chamber alone, without the list being sent to the House.

MR. LINCOLN AND HIS APPOINTMENTS. The Herald's statement that Mr. Lincoln has countenanced or sanctioned any direct or implied arrangement in regard to his appointments, in the event of his success, is utterly unfounded. It is known here, that on the night preceding the nomination, a lett-r was received from him at Chicago. expressly forbidding any combinations looking to bis selection, and declaring in the strongest terms, that he would not consent to be the candidate, except as the free choice of a majority of the Convention. No man has ever entered the White House freer from committals, than he will on the 4th of March next, or more determined to consult the public interests in exercising the appointing power.

### THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese embassadors and part of the suite visited both branches of Congress to-day, followed by the usual throng of curious \*pectators. They did not appear much edified with the proceedings. It is very obvious that some of the subordinates are rapidly acquiring the "fast" habits of Young America, and not much to the credit of those who encourage these vicious tastes. Much doubt begins to be entertained whether any practical good will result from this mission. MR. WIGFALL'S SPEECH:

Mr. Wigfall pronounced the funeral oration of Mr. Douglas, politically, saying that he was hopelessly doomed at the South, and could not be resuscitated.

KANSAS SET ASIDE AGAIN.

The Kansas bill was the special order in the Senate to day, but by an error of the Recording Clerk was assigned for next Wednesday, which was in some respects fortunate, as Messrs. Seward and Wilkinson are still absent. Messrs. King and Simmons returned to-day.

TLINESS OF MR. DOUGLAS. Mr. Douglas is confined to his house by a severe

attack in the throat, to which he has been occasionally subject for the last year or two. THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate held a long Executive session over the pomination of Lieut. Warrington, who had been cashiered from the Navy and is now nominated for reappointment. After a discussion of over three hours, they adjourned without reaching a vote. Strong appeals are made to the sympathy of Senators for his confirmation.

THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS. Mr. Wendell again appeared before the Covode Committee, and testified that while the President or Cabinet did not specifically direct him to apply money to carry the Lecompton bill through the House, his intercourse with them at that time fully justified the inference that he was to be benefited by the expenditure. Otherwise he would not have appropriated \$30,000 or \$40,000 of his own

The expectation was that he would receive remunerating patronage, which was subsequently realized in part. All his testimony on this d other delicate points has been constrained, and evidently embarrassed by the knowledge that every disclosure affecting those in authority would involve himself. In comparing his check-book with the accounts of the Bank of the Metropolis, several weeks ago, an item, of \$250 was found charged to "Foster of Pennsylvania" among the moneys appropriated for electioneer ing purposes in that State, and dated the 22d of September, three weeks before the Congressional election. He was then asked whether the Foster thus named was the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and who ran

No satisfactory answer could be obtained at the time, but when the interrogatory was repeated today, he admitted knowing no other Foster for whose benefit the money could have been applied, and said that large sums had been intrusted to Mr. Witte, an ex-Member from Pennsylvania, for distribution during that canvass.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

against Mr. Covode for Congress in 1858.

The House has just adjourned, after 104 hours' session on the Civil Appropriation bill. After progressing up to the last section, a quorum was found wanting, and the Sergeant-at-Arms ordered to bring in absentees, which delayed action some time. Finally, sufficient recruits were drummed up, and the bill was passed, much to the relief of all concerned.

The House is far in advance of the Senate in business, and can now afford to take the world

THE TARIFF.

Developments to-day are less favorable for Mr. Toombe's aid in carrying the Tariff. If that bill be postponed beyond the period of the Baltimore Convention, its chances may be regarded desperate, and that will be the game of its enemies.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

The late fatal railroad accident in Florida was not on the Fernandina and Cedar Key Railroad, as stated in the first dispatches, but occurred on the Central Road between Jacksonville and Lake City.

The Japanese visited the Senate to-day, accompanied by the Naval Commission. The Princes and six of their officers were received on the floor, and furnished with reats in the south-west corner of the Chamber. They were soon surrounded by a number of the Senators. Mr. Mason was presented, find his position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations explained to the Jap-nese, who were furnished with printed plans of the Senate Chamber and the Capitol. They viewed with admiration the splendid ceiling and They viewed with admiration the splendid ceiling and other parts of the Chamber, and exhibited an intense interest as to the mode of conducting the legislative pro-

interest as to the mode of conducting the legislative proceedings.

Some of the inferior Japanese were in the galleries, and others in the rotunda of the Capitol. Subsequently they were conducted by the Congressional Committee to seats in the House gallery set apart for the Diplomatic Corps. Mr. Portman, for the Committee, explained to them, through the Japanese interpreter, the nature of the legislative proceedings, the yeas and mays being called at the time they entered the hall. The galleries were crowded with spectators, at least one-half of whom were ladies. The Embassadors were afterward received by the Speaker in his room, and then furnished with seats on the floor of the House, in company with the Naval Commission and Congressional Committee. The inferiors retained their places in the

diplomatic gallery. The Japanese remained but a few

sium 1845 has aroom on the Continent-that

minutes.

The Embassadors passed out the main aisle, Messrs.
Sherman, John Cochrane, and Branch, each having an Imbassador in his immediate charge. Others of the Con. nittee, Messrs. Morris of Pennsylvania and Davis of Mar, land, together with the Naval Commission followed in the rear. The Japanese in the gallery simultaneously ret, red. There was a hurried movement in the galleries, which were in a few minutes nearly deserted, the spectato, 8 rushing out to get a view of the Japanese outside.

The Japanese proceeded to the Rotunda to examine

The Japanese proceeded to the Rotunda to examine

The Japanese proceeded to the Rottinda to examine the pictures, dense crowds surrounding them. After passing several hours on the Capitol premises, they returned in carriages to their hotel.

The caule mease of Massachusetts is attracting attention in Congress, the House Committee on Agriculture having been directed by resolution to inquire into the guiject. They sent for the Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, to-day, who gave a succinct history of the disease.

succinct history of the disease.

The following naval officers have been appointed a Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis to meet on the 1st of June: Captains Lavallette, Wilkes Glendy, Price, and W. R. Taylor. A craise in the schoolship Plymouth, to the French and Spanish ports, and Azores by the fourth class is contemplated at

ports, and Azores by the fourth class is contemplated at an early day.

The principal officers of the Japanese Legation to-day spent several hours at Brady's Photograph Gal-lery, witnessing the process of the art and sitting for

#### XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, May 23, 1860.

A Message was received from the President in relation to the capture of more negroes off the Isle of
Pines, by the United States steamer Wyandotte. Re-

erred to the Judiciary Committee.
Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) introduced a resolution

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) introduced a resolution of inquiry addressed to the Secretary of War, in regard to the sale #f the Fort Snelling Reservation.

A discussion enened as to the propriety of sending an inquiry to the Secretary of War.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.) contended that it could only be addressed to the President.

Mcsers. MASON (Dem., Va.) and FESSENDEN (Rep., Mc.) opposed this view.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. BENJAMIN Dem., La.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in response to the

on the Judiciary, reported a bill in response to the President's Message relative to slaves landed at Key West, and asked its immediate consideration in view of the urgency of the case.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) objected, and the bill

was laid over.
On notion of Mr. MALLORY (Dem., Fla.), the bill On motion of Mr. MALLORY (Dem., Fin.), the office increase the pay of the Navy was taken up, and the amendments of the House concurred in.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.), the Senate insisted on the amendments to the Military Academy bill, and asked the Committee of Conference.

The Japanese arrived at 124 o'clock, and created a decided sensation. They were introduced to Senators.

The Japanese arrived at 124 o'clock, and created a decided sensation. They were introduced to Sciators.

Mr. HAMMOND Dem., S. C.) referred to Mr. Wilson's speech, and his reflections upon the Southern Juciciary, as published in The Globe, and desired to know whether any such speech had been delivered.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) said he had prepared his speech with considerable care, but had not read it all to the Senate, desiring to save time, and as a disposition seemed to prevail to attend to other matters. He thought by so doing he conferred a service on the Senate, particularly as his speech contained no allasion to

ate, particularly as his speech contained no allusion to the Senate. He (Wilson) spoke for fifteen minutes, and then stopped to save the time of the Senate. Mr. HAMMOND said that the Senator's speech con-tained reflections upon the Judiciary of his State, which, if it had been delivered on the floor, would have which, if it had been delivered on the floor, would have been instartly repelled. He protested against the practice of publishing speeches which were not delivered. In this case, it was made to appear that the Senators from South Carolina remained silent in their seats when the high judicial officers of their State had been assailed. He (Hammond) pronounced the charges contained in his (Wilson's) speech unjust and untrue. Mr. Hammond then proceeded to vindicate the parity of the South Carolina Judiciary, and hoped that a motion would be made by some older Senator that would put a stop to this perpetration of fraud and forgery.

Mr. WILSON rejoined. He had put nothing in his speech he was not willing to avow. It had been the frequent practice of Senators to put in their speeche matter additional to that spoken on the floor. He reit erated the statement that a Judge in Charleston had grossly perverted the law to shield persons guilty of violating the law against the slave-trade. He had

grossly perverted the law to smell persons same you violating the law against the slave-trade. He had yielded to the popular sentiment of South Carolina, which favored the revival of the slave-trade.

Mr. HAMMOND replied that the great mass of the people of South Carolina did not favor the slave-trade, and concluded by saying that the Senator from Massachusetts, and others on that side of the chamber,

were chartered libertines.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.) offcred a resolution that
the Committee on the Library report some mode of
obtaining correct reports of the debates of the Senate and that measures be taken to prevent alterations in speeches changing their meaning. The subject was and over.

laid over.

Mr. Davis's Territorial resolutions came up.

Mr. W1GFALL (Dem., Texas) defended the action
of the Southern Delegates at Charleston, and pronounced Mr. Douglas to be politically dead. He denied that Mr. Buchann's letter of acceptance justified
the interpretation put upon it by the advocates of
Squatter Sovereignty. He said it was not right to
the south. Mr. Douglas had Squatter Sovereignty. He said it was not right to force a distasteful man on the South. Mr. Douglas had not a baker's dozen of supporters South. He would not a baker's dozen of supporters South. He would not get the vote of a single Southern State, except in preference to a Black Republican. Some six or eight States would rather have a Black Republican than Mr. Douglas. He did not want a Slave Code. He chained the whole question was settled in the Dred Scott case, if, indeed, it was a judicial question at all. He denied that the Democratic party ever indorsed the compromise measures of 1850. Mr. Douglas was not the choice of the party nor of his own friends. If Mr. Douglas wishes harmony let him withdraw. The South would take most any other man. If a Republican were elected he would never be President of thirty-three States.

can were elected he would never be President of thirty-three States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) said if a vote could be taken he would say nothing, but if the discussion was to go on he should feel it his duty to say something. The Senator from Texas had said that the Senator from Illinois was politically dead. If so, this was the longest funeral ceremony he had ever heard of. On motion of Mr. HALE, the resolutions were postponed till 2 o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ALLEY (Rep., Mass.), the Senate Pacific Telegraph bill being under consideration, spoke of the vast importance of such a communication between the two oceans, which cannot be effected for years to come except by this measure. He denied that it creates a great monopoly. It confers no exclusive privileges, but merely grants rights of way.

A number of gentlemen carnestly sought the floor, and the name confusion.

A number of gentlemen carnestly sought the noor, amid the usual confusion. Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) said they wanted action,

nd not speeches.
Mr. SMiTH (Dem., Va.) thought it unfair that the debate should be confined to the friends of the bill.

Mr. ALLEY replied that the discussion had been confined mainly to the enemies of the measure.

During subsequent proceedings, Mr. CURRY rose to a point of order, relative to the prevalent disorder.

He said it was impossible to understand what was

The SPEAKER succeeded in effecting comparative CLARK B. COCHRANE (Rep., N. Y.) moved to

table the bill. Negatived, 80 against 91.
Without further action, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation

The amendment pending was one to strike out the appropriation for an auxiliary guard.
Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Pa.) caused to be read the resolutions of the City Councils in reprobation of the lighthance of the Republican serenade on Saturday. Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) said the last resolu-

Mr. FLORENCE remarked that there was but one Mr. FLORENCE remarked in a taker was but one sentiment of the community in detestation of the riot.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Rep., Penn.) said the disturbance commenced at the Washing on House. The rioters followed the procession to Eighth street with all the violence of an organized mob. There was not a policeman on the ground.

The compiler vote.

The Committee rose. Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) desired to obtain th floor at an early period, to engage the attention of the House relative to a distinguished citizen of his State, Mr. Lincoln, who has just been nominated as the Re-publican candidate for President, and who would be elected. He intended particularly to review his record in Congress, and correct the gross misrepresentations

The House non-concurred in the amendment requiring the official reporters to report only the proceedings in order, and exclude undelivered speeches, but concurred in the amendment striking out the appropriation for an auxiliary guard for the City of Washington.

The bill passed appropriates about \$5,700,000.

for an auxiliary guard for the City of Washington.

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The House went into Committee on the bill making an appropriation for certain civil expenses, including the coast survey and lighthouse establishment.

On voting upon the amendments, it was frequently

ascertained that a quorum was not in attendance. The usual parlishedary means were resorted to for the purpose of securifig one.

At 7 o'clock, the doors were closed to hear the excuses of absences, some of which were on account of sickness or absence from the city. Other reasons were also given of a comical character, which excited much merriment.

Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

NINETERSTR DAY.

Buffalo, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

At an early hour this morning the galleries and that part of the floor of St. James's Hall set apart for spectators, were densely crowded, the majority of those

Mr. BOULIGNY (S. Am., La.) said he had paired off for life, and was now on his wedding tour.

Mr. WINSLOW (Dem., N. C.), if was said, was to-day very assiduous in his attendance on the Japanese, and therefore it was reasonable to suppose that he was now absent extending national courtesies to the great

Tyceen. [Laughter.] Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Penn.)—Is it the same old

coon? [Renewed merriment.]
Mr. Winslow was not excused.
Others had been seized with the pains of hunger and diret, and gone after something to eat.
Mr. HOUSTON (Dem., Ala.) wanted a recess for an hour, in order to give the Sergeant-at-Arms an op-portunity to chase up outsiders. In the mean time the members here could go home to dinner. The SPEAKER (Mr. Colfax temporarily presiding)

The SPEAKER (Mr. Collax temporarily presiding) declared the recess out of order.

The Sergeant-at-Arms repeatedly brought in absentecs, among them Mr. BAKR (Dem., N. Y.), who, as an excuse, said that there had been such continued noise and confusion that it had caused his head to ache, and that he had gone out to see if the fresh air would not restore him. This assemblage, he added, was like a town meeting, and had almost turned his head. [Lamphter.]

[Laughter.]
Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.) thought his colleague ought to be excused unconditionally, without payment of fine or fees. It was evident be was deranged or be would not have returned. [Laugh-

Mr. MILLSON (Dem., Va.) put a serious face on the matter, and said if they were not engaged in a grave duty, but in enacting a farce, the sooner they Excuses were then heard from other absentees, who

pleaded hunger.
Mr. MONTGOMERY (Dem., Ps.) thought it were

better they should adjourn. This was all a farce.

Cries of "order," "order."

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) did not know whether he had a good excuse for absence, but, like the man who had a bad cold, it was the best he had. [Laughter.]
Additional absentees, from time to time, were

brought before the bar. Those whose excuses were not satisfactory were fined. Much merriment was caused occasionally by the letting off of witticisms. On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), all fur-

ther proceedings were dispensed with.

Several gentlemen said it was unjust and unfair to excuse the remaining absentees when others had been

fined.

After further noisy proceedings, the House again went into Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill, and soon thereafter reported it to the House with vari-At 91 o'clock the House adjourned.

## The Great Tornado. Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 23, 1860. The morning papers are filled with accounts of the

storm. It is supposed to have extended from Louisville to Marietta, following the course of the river. The damage done is estimated at \$1,000,000. All the towns and villages on the river above this have suf-Thirty-six pairs of coal-boats are known to have

sunk, and over 100 lives are lost. All the steamboats on the river are more or less injured. At Louisville and New-Albany the storm was not so disastrous as in this vicinity, but a great many houses are unroofed, and trees and fences blown down.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 23, 1860. A torpado, the most violent ever known, visited this city on Monday afternoon, accompanied with lightning, rain, and hail, unroofing houses, uprooting trees, and doing other damage. Two men were killed, and several wounded. On the river a fleet of coal boats was sunk, and a number of steamboats damaged and wrecked. The storm was from the north-west, and was equally destructive in this vicinity.

Mexican News. Charleston, Wednesday, May 23, 1860. The Charleston Courier has a special dispatch stating that the steamer Pocahontas has arrived at New-Orleans with Vera Cruz dates of the 16th inst.

Zulosga issued a decree on the 1st of May, deposing

Miramon and assuming the Presidency. The movementa ared great alarm. Miramon had sustained several reverses, and imposed heavy loans on the City of Mexico and the foreign

Uraga, with 6,000 Liberals, occupied Guanaianto on he 5th of May, preparatory to attacking the capital.

The Courier has a special dispatch from New-Oreans stating that a crisis is impending in Mexico; that great distress is prevailing there, and that Zuloaga is forming an expedition against Puebla under Miranda Ratification Meeting.

The Republicans held a large and spirited meeting at Lucas-place last night, to ratify the nomination of Lin-coln and Hamlin.

The Santa Fe Mail. INDEFENDENCE, Mo., Wednesday, May 23, 1860.
The mail from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, arrived today, having left there on the 17th inst. Very little
mail matter came in, as it was not expected to get
through so con. Business at Santa Fe was dull, but
Kitchen's train was met a short distance this side, and
upon its arrival business will review.

Kitchen's train was met a short distance this side, and upon its arrival business will revive.

Six companies of dragoons had arrived, and with the mounted rifles now at Fort Union are making preparations to open the campaign against the Kiowa Indians. They are also looking out a new site for a fort on Red river, some 40 miles this side. When that is established, Fort Union will be abandoned.

is established, Fort Union will be abandoned.

Large forces are concentrating also at Pawnee Fork, and, with proper management, the Indians will be thoroughly punished. No Indians were seen on the route, and but little apprehension of hostilities from them is entertained by the mail hands.

There had been no rain on the road for some months, notwithstanding which the grass is excellent. The road all the way in was alive with merchants, trains, and emigrants to Pike's Peak.

We had a fine rain here this morning.

# Old-School General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, May 23, 1850 The report of the Board of Education was presen and adopted. A letter of sympathy and affection from the Assembly was directed to be sent to the Rev. Court-land Van Reneelaer, a former member of the the Assembly was directed to be con-tland Van Renseelaer, a former member of the Board, who is now lying dangerously ill at Burlington, New-York.

New-York.

Floquent and feeling remarks were made by Dr.
Spring and others, expressing the deep regret they felt
at his scrious state of health. The unfinished business
was then taken up, and Dr. Krebs concluded his remarks in reply to Dr. Thornwell.

During the recess a meeting was held with regard to

purchase of a church edifice for the denot in Boston.
It was stated that it was necessary to raise \$15,000.

A subscription was opened, and several gentlemen became responsible for \$100 each.

The Rev. John Dewitt, Corresponding Delegate from the Reformed Dutch, made an interesting farewell address to the Assembly. The Moderator responded in behalf of the Assembly, assuring him that they fully reciprocated the kinely feelings he had ex-

The memorial of Mrs. Mary Ann Richardson was reerred to a Special Committee.

Dr. Magill, by invitation, spoke on the subject of the Boards, in reply to the remarks of Dr. Thornwell. He said that he indorsed the views of both Dr. Thornwell and Dr. Hodge, that he had no controversy with Dr. Hodge; that there had always been perfect harmony

wained.

Dr. Krebs had the floor at the hour of adjournment. The General Assembly.

Petterent Mednesday, May 23, 1860.

The General Assembly heard to-day the report from the Commission in regard to the Home Missionary Society. The report occupied two hours in reading, and was clear, full, and calm in its presentation of its past history and present relations. It was referred to a Committee of Fifteen to report what future action is desirable. The General Assembly.

among the Professors at Princeton, and he believed there would be, so long as the present Professors re-

New-Haves, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.
The large factory of Clinton Stiles & Co., at North
Haven, used for the manufacture of agricultural implements, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was insured for about \$6,000 in the Phoenix, Ætna, and North American offices at Hartford. A laboring man was killed at noon to-day on the Hartford and Springfield Railroad track, He fell from

Methodist Episcopal Genera: Conference.

NINETEENTH DAY.
BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

At an early hour this morning the galleries and that part of the floor of St. James's Hall set apart for spectators, were densely crowded, the majority of those in attendance being ladies. After the usual opening exercises, an inedic total effort was made to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the time allotted to each member to speak was fixed at 30 minutes.

The order was suspended for a call of conferences for the presentation of petitions and memorials.

At 10 o'clock the special order was taken up, which was the consideration of the reports of the Slavery was the consideration of the reports of the Slavery

At 10 o'clock the special order was taken up, which was the consideration of the reports of the Slavery Committee. The resolutions presented by the major'ty were read, and Dr. Kingsiey moved the adoption of the first one. He intended to make no argument now for himself and friends. He was willing that the subject should go to a vote without debate. They did not count detate, neither viere they afraid of it. He bore witness to the Christian feeling and harmony which had characterized the discussion of the subject in the Committee, and hot of that the same spirit would continue in the discussion gow about to take place.

time in the discussion dow about to take place.

The Rev. Mr. Coombe of Philadelphia, of the minority, then took the floor, and proceeded to discuss th e eport.

He was interrupted by the expiration of the thirty minster, and was anable to finish his argument.

Mr. Moody of Cincinnati followed. His argument

was declardly and Slavery, denotating in the strongent terms the evils of Slavery, and giving twenty-one remens why he was in favor of the majority report. Mr. Moody was followed by the Rev. Mr. Wilson of Maryland, upon the conclusion of whose speech the Conference adjourned.

Railroad Convention.

Harrishung, Pa., Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

A very large and enthusiastic Railroad Convention assembled here to-day, composed of large delegations from the South-Western counties of the State. Chief Justice Lowrie of the Supreme Court presided, assisted by a number of Vice-Presidet ts.

The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, District-Attorney of the Livited States, teacher with Col. Shriver of New-

The Hon. Screpism S. Black, District Autoracy of the United States, tegether with Col. Shriver of New-York city, and nine other prominent gentlemen, were appeinted a Committee on Resolutions, who reported the following preamble and resolution, which was unmimously adopted:

Herron, It has been made manifest to this Convention, upon the seed resolution, explants and the seed resolution and the seed resolution.

Herros, it has been made manifest to this Convention, up the most conclusive evidence, that a milrosal from the City New York to the Ohio River and the heart of the Great We may be made for less than eight millions of dollars, and twen equated miles shorter than by any other groute now in existen through Pennsylvania, and one hundred, and fifty miles short than by any route through the State of New York; therefore, Resilved, That a Committee of five persons be appointed the purpose of laying these facts before capitalists and other p-sons who are interested in this great theroughfare of trade, a inviving their aid to secure the speedy completion of this impu-t at ex-cryptice. t at ea rpuse.

The Committee was appointed and consists of Thos.

Shriver, Issac Hughes, John Cessna, A. P. Wilson and Melson Reilly.

From Boston. Boston, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

At the arraignment of the police officers for robberies this morning Hutchins failed to appear. The other

cases were postponed till June.
Mr. F. B. Hallett will attend the Baltimore Conven-

tion as delegate.

L. Teater for Congress

Indiana Politics, Indianarolis, Wednesday, May 23, 1860. The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District met at Greensburg to-day, and nominated James

Obituary. Wednesday, May 23, 1860. TABLETTOWN, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.
The Rev. Stephen Martindale, for many years a Presiding Elder in the New-York Conference, died at his residence in Tarrytown this morning.

Fire at Weston, Mo. Fire at Weston, Mo.

St. Louis, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

The International Hotel at Weston, Mo., was burned on Saturday. Loss \$21,000; insured for \$6,000. The building was unoccupied, and was set on fire.

POLITICAL.

-The Courier and Enquirer says that the following article from The Auburn Daily Advertiser of Saturday

hast was written by Gov. Seward himself: "We place the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at the head of our columns with pride and satisfaction. No truer exposition of the Republican creed could be given than the platform adopted by the Convention contains. No truer or firmer defenders of the Republican faith could have been found in the Union than the distinguished and esteemed citizens on whom the honors of the nomination have fallen. Their election, we trust, by a decisive majority, will restore the Government of the United States to its constitutional and asseignt. the United States to its constitutional and ancient course. Let the watchword of the Republican partitle, then, be Union and Liberty, and coward to Victory."

—A correspondent of The Evening Post, who ha

visited Springfield, thus describes the lady of the fu

" I had the pleasure also of a brief interview with Mrs. Lincoln, and, in the circumstances of these persons, I trust I am not trespassing on the sanctities of private life in saying a word in regard to that lady. Whatever of awkwardness may be ascribed to her husband, there is more of it in her. On the contrary, she is quite a pattern of lady-like courtesy and polish. She converses with freedom and grace, and is the contrary. ly an fait in all the little amenities of society. Mrs. Lincoln belongs, by the mother's side, to the Preston education, and should she ever reach it, will adorn the White House. She is, I am told, a strict and consis-tent member of the Presbyterian Church."

-A Republican Club has been organized in Union College. Mr. S. R. Thayer of the senior class, is the President.

-The Hon A Rost M. C. of Arkansas, has written home a letter in defense of Mr. Douglas.

-The Chicago Herald, a Buchanan paper, says of the Republican platform and candidates that "the platform and head of the ticket are a shrewdly disruised Abolition Whig move. The kead of the ticket s a weak and unfit man for so high a place, and upon a careful review of the whole field we think the ticket a by no means formidable one, and that it can be beaten by any candidate that a united Democracy can put in the field." By a united Democracy is meant simply the slaughter of Mr. Douglas.

-The Wilmington Journal and Statesman, one of the leading papers in Delaware, says that " Abram Lincoln will be the next President of the United States, if the Opposition but do their duty to themselves and the country. He is eminently qualified for the position, and entertains views and opinions as to the true policy of administering the Government, which are in strict harmony with those of nearly two-thirds of the people of this Union; and if elected he will give them practical shape and success by the fearless honesty and independence which will characterize his Administra "Let the conservative Union men of the South come up with t eir torches and relume them at the altar-fires of freedom which now spread out in a blaze of glorious premise throughout the North, the East, and the West; and Lincoln, Liberty, and Law will prevail over Democracy, Disunion, and Disorder."

-A Republican Club was formed on the 21st inst. at Griffin's Corners, Delaware County, N. Y., with the following officers: President, Matthew Griffin; Recording Secretary, George H. Van Wagoner; Corresponding Secretary, William H. Crawford; Treas urer, Dewitt Griffin. Great enthusiasm was mani fested at the meeting in favor of the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket. It was considered the very best nomination that could have been made.

-The nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin were enthusiastically responded to by the Republicans of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance, and speeches were made by J. N. Stearns, J. McDiarmid, and C. Perry, The following efficers of the Club were chosen for the ensuing year: J. N. Stearns, President; J. Me-Diarmid, C. Perry, and J. Moore, Vice-Presidents; L. Brown and E. D. Taft, Secretaries. An efficient Committee was appointed to make arrangements to erect a Wigwam for the campaign. -Archbishop Hughes and the Roman Catholic Bish

op of St. John's appeared at the Douglas demonstra tion at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday night, being brought there by Mr. Peter Cooper. The Archbishop was closely wrapped up, as if suffering from ill-health. Prince John Van Buren and William D. Kennedy were on the platform at the same meeting, and were warmly greeted.

-The Hop. Augustus Schell was in the lobbies at the Douglas meeting on Tuesday night, but did not appear on the platform. He is said to have taken several drinks during the evening with a gentleman who, on each occasion, proposed the health of Suphen A.

Longh s. -The Boston Courfer describes Mr. Lincoln as an obs ure person, whose highest claim to distingtion is based -if it has any basis at all-upon an unsuccessful and brief political career, a hideous nickname, and a certain adroitness in the primitive business of rail-splitting in a wilderness." The Courier, of course, joins with The N. Y. Herald in shedding crocodile tears over the failure of Mr. Seward to get the nomination.

-The young men of Portland, Me., have formed a Wide-Awake Club, thus swelling the numbers of an organization which will be an important feature in this year's campaign.
-The returning Philadelphia Delegation to the Chi-

cago Convention was received on Tuesday evening with music and a procession, and much enthusiastic cheering for Lincoln and Hamlin. Cox. Philip S. White made a short speech, eulogizing the candidates. He was followed by others, and at a late hour the meeting broke up.

# THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY. From Our Own Reporter. WASHINGTON, May 22, 1860.

With the exception of the signing of the Treaty today, little has been accomplished this wen't by the Japanese, either of business or pleasure. A visit yesterday to the Patent Office failed to gratify them by reason of the oppressive crowd that was grathered there, through which they were unable to move with any comfort, and which prevented any possibility of their getting a fair idea of the exhibition. Yesterday afternoon rine of the officers rode to the Navy Yard, for the purpose of collecting together the remarking baggage of the Embassy, and while there were con ducted through the machine shops, with the operations of which they of course avowed satisfaction, professing especial admiration of a huge trip-hammer of 105 turs weight. The event of to-day, however, has relieved the Embassadorial mind of its greatest care. The ratification of the Treaty has been regarded by the Commissioners as a duty before which even their

stately interviews with the President fall into compar-

ative unimportance.

At noon to-day the three princes, attended by the Committee of American officers, and followed by a number of their highest subordinates, visited the State Department, preceded, in their procession, by the closely-guarded treaty-box under the charge of Narousa Gensiro, the fifth officer of the Embassy. They were received without particular ceremony by Gen. Cass, and the business of the occasion was impeded by no forms whatever. After a word of explanation from Gen. Cass, the large trenty-box was opened by Narousa Gensiro, and a smaller casket, of elegant lacquer ware decorated with gold, and held together by heavy red silk cords, was taken therefrom. This con tained the Japanese copy of the treaty, which was forthwith laid upon the table, and signed by the three princes, in the order of their rank. Their signatures were very slewly and carefully written, as if serious con quences depended upon the delicacy with which each character was delineated. The American copy was signed by Gen. Cass, deposited within a rosewood case, adorred with ornamental silver, and confided to the custody of Narousa, who placed it in the larger box, in which the Japanese document had been brought. The affixing of the signatures occupied but little time, and the entire transaction was over in less than fifteen minutes.

Gen. Cass then spoke of the preparations for the return of the Embassy, about which they have manifested a desire to be exactly informed, and appointed, at the request of the princes, next Thursday morning as a time when all affairs that may yet remain unsettled shall receive consideration. The Embassadors then, after an introduction to Mr. Kennedy, Secretary of the Navy at the time of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, retired, and, paying a brief visit to Mayor Berrett on their way, returned to the hotel.

In testimony of their gratification at the accomplishment of the principal object of their mission, the Embassadors, this evening, held moderate revel in their own apartment, inviting the cooperation of the American Committee in certain manifestations of good cheer common to all countries. About 9 o'clock, the three princes and their chief officers announced intentions o holding a public "reception" in the hotel dining-room, which they accordingly did, the interpreter, Namoura, introducing all who passed. Floods of visitors poured in upon them, and deluged them with weak spray of The affair was not prolong 91 o'clock the Japanese again withdrew from sight of

# THE GREAT TROTTING MATCH. PATCHEN WINS AGAIN IN THREE STRAIGHT

HEATS. There has been no event in many years connected with the turf which has created so much excitement in sporting circles as the trotting matches made this Spring between the two celebrated stallions George M. Patchen and Etban Allen. The match, as originally made, was as follows: "The first match to take place on the Union Course on Wednesday, May 16, for a purse of \$2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in arness. The second match to come off the week following-mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, for a purse of \$2,000. The third is to be for the same amount, at two-mile heats, in harness, the week fol-

lowing the second match." At the outset Ethan Allen, from his well-known abilities and successful career, was greatly the faverite, although Patchen had won too many trots to be lightly treated. At the first match, which took p'ace on the 16th inst., Ethan went into the field with the cdds in his favor at the rate of 100 to 60. Yet Patchen won the race in three straight beats. This as peared almost incredible to Ethan's friends, and veir ill-bumor was considerably increased by being told that Patchen could out-trot him every day in the week. This fact was so apparent to many wh lost their money on Ethan, that they resolved to redeem themselves on the second match. So Patcher was the favorite yesterday, at odds of 100 to 50, and some bets were made by enthusiastic admirers of Patchen at the rate of 100 to 30.

Yesterday was a lovely day for the trot, and at an early hour the road leading to the Course was alive with vehicles of all kinds. There was not so large a crowd present as on the previous Wednesday, but it was estimated that there were between 4,000 and 5,000 persons on the ground. The track was in perfect condition, and everything congenial for a fair day's sport. Of course the usual gambling apparatus was variously disposed about the grounds, and many dollars were won by the enterprising proprietors of lottery boards, sweat cloths, three-card monte, shufflers, &c. Nearly all the professional pickpockets of the city were present, as were a number of gaudily dressed, brazenfaced, half-intoxicated women. Why cannot some enterprising person give us a race-course which shall be so conducted that respectable people may visit it? Why not make it a place where gentlemen who deligh in horse fiesh can take their wives and families, and let them enjoy these splendid contests between celebrated

animals.

The judges of the race yesterday were Cornelius Vanderbit, Stephen Wort, and Joseph Hall. As they took their places on the stand the horses were brough up. They were both in fine condition, and excited much admiration from the crowd. Many who had be their money on I atchen were so charmed with the appearance of Ethan that they would have been almost villing to sacrifice their stakes to see him win the race. The number of Patchen's friends had been greatly increased during the week, and all were anxious to see the trot begin. About 34 o'clock the horses were called for the start. They came to the score twice before getting away, but on the third trial they got off, Patches baying the soil. All byes was straiged as they came around the last turn, Patchen leading about one length. This advantage he held till they reached the judges stand, winning the heat in 2:71. The betting now became still more favorable to Patchen, 100 to 20 being freely offered. Numerous bets were made against time, every one appearing to

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

the previous match, viz: 2:24.

After the usual large of time spent in spenging and drying the horses, they came up for the second best. Again they made two false starts, but finally got the word on the third effort. This heat was very exciting the horses passing the stand with the wagons whe and wheel, Patchen having the inside track. Ethan fell behind a triffe, but on passing the half mile closed up beautifully, the horses running neck and neck for some distance. At this stage it became evident how great a favorite Ethan was, for as he appeared to be winning the lead, his friends set up a universal cheer. Patchen surged ahead again however, and on co up the home stretch was full a neck ahead, and in this manner they came to the stand, Patchen winning the beat in 2:26. Ethan's backers were now looking decidedly blue, and had opportunities of investing their money at any odds they chose to ask. The horses now came up for the third and last heat, again getting a fine start with Patchen at the pole.

Ethan seemed fairly discouraged this time, see

roke badly shortly after passing the first quarter, allowing Patchen to get two or three lengths about. He was quickly checked by his driver, but only to break again after passing the half rade. This widened the gap considerably, and Patchen's driver evidently pulled up his horse to allow Ethan to recover. They came up the home stretch with Patchen about two length ahead, keeping about the same positions till the stand was reached. The time made in the last beat was 2:31. Thus Patchen won the race and the money n three straight heats, none of the time made being equal to that of the previous trot. The following is the full score:

Patchen trots first quarter in.

Patchen trots first helf mile in.

Patchen trots first helf mile in.

Patchen trots first quarter in.

Patchen trots first quarter in.

Patchen trots first half mile in.

Patchen trots the heat in. 1:123 sec. 2:26 sec. Patchen trots first quarter in..... Patchen trots first half mile in..... Patchen trots the heat in...... The horses were driven as before, Darius Tallman

nanaging the winning horse, and Dan Pfifer doing the

ame for Ethan Allen. The concluding trot of this

match will come off on the same course on Wednesday

The drive home was a most lively one, there being stampede of vehicles city-ward that would have made an ordinary Broadway crowd blush at its own insignificance. There were many races on the road, the horses being bardly distinguishable from the dust they raised. Several unlucky drivers met with sad mishaps, and while watching the wreck of their vehicles had to endure the hearty laughter and ironical sympathy of their rapidly-passing friends. On the whole, the trot was a remarkably good one, and all persons seemed to enjoy themselves. Much money changed hands on the result, and while the winners rejoice over their gains, the losers look forward to the test of Patchen's bottom in a two-mile heat with a faint hope of making good their losses.

THE OYSTER-SLOOP TRAGEDY.

SUPPOSED RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF CAPT. BURR.

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, the body of as unknown man was found floating in the water at the foot of J. street, Green Point. It was barefooted, had on check cloth pantalocus, dark silk vest-on one of the pockets of which was distinctly marked the name of Burr, and a pilot-cloth jacket. There was a deep cut over the right eye, the face was much swollen from the effects of injuries sustained previous to being thrown into the water. Yesterday afternoon, Coroner Murphy, assisted by his deputy and a Dr. Doneven, made a preliminary examination of the body, and from its appearance and certain marks found to correspond with a description given by a Mr. Johnson of Capt. Burr, it is believed that the body is his. That the body in question is that of a man who has been foully murdered and thrown into the water, not the slightest doubt exists. The case will be further examined today, and it is believed that the body will, without doubt, be identified as that of the late Capt. Burr of the sloop E. A. Johnson, whom Hicks, recently con victed of piracy, is supposed to have murdered.

From Another Reporter. The body of a man, supposed to be that of Capt. George H. Burr of the sloop E. A. Johnson, was found in the river, at the foot of J street, Greenpoint, on Tuesday night. Upon an examination being made vesterday morning by the Coroner, it was thought from the letters, " C. Burr," marked on the inside of the vest, that it was the body of the master of the sloop. It had evidently been in the water many weeks. The features were very much decomposed and the body swollen. There were appearances as of wounds having been inflicted, which tended still more to confirm the belief that it was that of the murdered man. The body was removed to the Dead House in

Canton street, yesterday afternoon. Last evening Sergeant Ball, ac companied by Capt. Wilson, a brother-in-law of Capt. Burr, and a lady, a sister-in-law of the deceased, visited the Dead-House and viewed the body. A critical examination was made by the relatives, and both expressed themselves as positive that it was not the remains of Capt. Burr. Still, they could not account for the name marked on the clothing, and, therefore, after making further inquiry, will resume the examination to-day. The body is about five feet seven inches in hight, stoutly built, dark brown hair, gray whiskers; joints of great toes large; spots on one cheek that look like pock-marks. Owing to want of light (last evening), it was impossible to tell whether the apparent injuries were the result of violence before death or were post-mortems That fact will be determined this morning.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, PER PER-

London, May 12—p. m.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort proceeded to
the camp this morning at Aldershott, where they vall
remain till Tuesday.

The funds have experienced a fresh fall. The share

markets are depressed. Railway stoods very heavy. Parts: May 12, 1860. markets are depressed. Railway stocks very heavy.

The Patrie of this evening contains news from Genoa to the 11th instant, stating that Col. Media, the friend of Garibaldi, was forwarding the preparations for a second expedition, of which the Colonel would take the command, and for taking part in which 6,000 volunteers have already been enroiled. All the arms have been purchased of the manufacturers.

Great excitement prevails at Genoa and Lombardy, from which quarters almost all the volunteers have come, but it is asserted, however, that the energetic diplomaticians will ask the Government to prevent the departure of the second expedition.

The Patrie adds, the Neapolitan Government is in a condition to reinte all attacks.

The Opinione Nationale believes Gen. Garibaldi would disembark at Terraciae, on the frontier between the Neapolitan and Papal States. Another variation

the Neapolitan and Papal States. Another variation in the same journal affirms Calabria to be the place of disembarkation.

The Grand Duke Nichelas of Russia is expected to

The Grand Duke Nichelas of Russia is expected to arrive in Paris next Tuesday.

Rome, May 8.—Gen. Lamorichere continues to con-centrate the Papal troops at Tablio.

The King of Naples has subscribed 1,000,000 scuff

Paris, Saturday, 3:35 p. m.—Bourse very that and agitated. The final que action of Rentes was 60.85, being a further decline of 40 contines since yesterday. LATEST MARKIETS VIA QUEENSTO

Cotton—Sales yesterday 8,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for expert. The market closed steadily. Breadstuffs quiet, but unchanged. Provisions quiet.

Lospos, Saturday Evening. Consola 94, 695, having declined under the Chine